

## The English Revised Version (1881)

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The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Translated out of the Greek: Being the Version Set Forth A.D. 1611 Compared with the Most Ancient Authorities and Revised, A.D. 1881.

This is a total lie. This deceptive statement is trying to connect the Greek *Textus Receptus* and the KJV to the corrupted text of Wescott and Hort. Wescott and Hort admit they did not use or agree with the *Textus Receptus*. These supposed most anient authorities are the Catholic Vaticanus and Sinaiticus.

The [New Testament](#) was published in 1881, the [Old Testament](#) in 1885, and the [Apocrypha](#) in 1895.<sup>[1]</sup> The best known of the translation committee members were [Brooke Foss Westcott](#) and [Fenton John Anthony Hort](#);

To those ends, the [Greek](#) text used to translate the New Testament was believed by some to be of higher reliability than the [Textus Receptus](#) used for the KJV. The readings used were compiled from a different text of the Greek Testament by [Edwin Palmer](#).

While the text of the translation itself is widely regarded as excessively literal and flat, the Revised Version is significant in the history of English Bible translation for many reasons. At the time of the RV's publication, the nearly 300-year old King James Version was still the only viable English Bible in [Victorian England](#). The RV, therefore, is regarded as the forerunner of the entire modern translation tradition. And it was considered a bit more accurate than the King James Version in a number of verses

The revisers were charged with introducing alterations only if they were deemed necessary to be more accurate and faithful to the [Original Greek](#) and [Hebrew](#) texts. In the New Testament alone more than 30,000 changes were made, over 5,000 on the basis of what was considered better Greek manuscripts. The work was begun in 1879, with the entire work completed in 1885.